



NRI Court Marriage in Delhi NCR Help - Advocate Kaushal

[NRI Court Marriage in Delhi NCR](#) is a streamlined legal process that allows couples to solemnize their union under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, without adhering to traditional religious ceremonies. This method is particularly beneficial for interfaith or intercaste couples and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) seeking a legally recognized marriage in India.

Eligibility Criteria for Court Marriage in Delhi

To be eligible for [Process of Court Marriage in Delhi](#), the following conditions must be met:

Age: The groom must be at least 21 years old, and the bride must be at least 18 years old.

Marital Status: Both parties should be unmarried. If previously married, they must provide a divorce decree or death certificate of the former spouse.

Mental Capacity: Both individuals must be of sound mind and capable of giving valid consent.

Prohibited Relationships: The parties should not be related within the degrees of prohibited relationships as defined under the law, unless their customs permit such a marriage.

Procedure for Court Marriage in Delhi

Notice of Intended Marriage: The couple must submit a written notice of their intention to marry to the Marriage Registrar of the district where at least one of them has resided for a minimum of 30 days prior to the notice.

Publication of Notice: Upon receiving the notice, the Marriage Registrar will display it publicly in their office to invite objections, if any, for a period of 30 days.

Objection Handling: If an objection arises, the Marriage Registrar will investigate its validity within 30 days. If no valid objections are found, the marriage can proceed.

Declaration and Witnesses: Both parties, along with three witnesses, must sign a declaration in the presence of the Marriage Registrar, affirming that they meet all legal requirements for marriage.

Solemnization and Registration: The marriage is solemnized at the Registrar's office or another approved location. After the ceremony, the marriage is registered, and a marriage certificate is issued, serving as legal proof of the union.

Documents Required

Proof of Age: Birth certificate, passport, or 10th-grade mark sheet.

Address Proof: Aadhar card, voter ID, or passport.

Photographs: Passport-sized photos of both parties.

Marital Status Proof: Divorce decree or death certificate of the previous spouse, if applicable.

Residency Proof: Evidence of residence in the concerned district for at least 30 days prior to the notice.

Witnesses' Documents: Identification proofs and photographs of three witnesses.

NRI Court Marriage in Delhi NCR

NRIs wishing to marry in Delhi NCR can do so under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. The procedure is similar to that for resident Indians, with additional considerations:

Proof of Stay: One of the parties should provide evidence of residing in India for at least 30 days before submitting the notice. This can be substantiated with a report from the local police station.

No Objection Certificate (NOC): Some jurisdictions may require an NOC or a marital status certificate from the concerned embassy or consulate of the foreign national.

Valid Passport and Visa: The foreign national must possess a valid passport and visa.

It's advisable for NRIs to consult with legal experts familiar with NRI marriage laws to navigate the process efficiently.

Role of a Court Marriage Advocate

Engaging a knowledgeable [NRI Court Marriage in Delhi NCR](https://courtmarriagegov.com) advocate, such as Advocate Kaushal, can simplify the marriage process. An experienced lawyer can assist with:

Preparing and verifying all necessary documentation.

Ensuring compliance with legal formalities.

Addressing any objections or legal challenges that may arise.

Facilitating the overall process to ensure a smooth and timely completion.

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